

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.
All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 6, 1860.

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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS.

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

FRANKLIN Type and Stereotype Foundry, 168 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th, CINCINNATI, OHIO, MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE, Printing Presses, Cases, Gallies, &c., and Printing Material of every Description.

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Of all kinds: Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Joke, Wood Cuts, &c., &c., and Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.

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In all its Branches. R. ALLISON, December 30, 1859-1y. Superintendent.

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART, Corner St. Clair and Main Streets, (Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House,) Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

AMPHOTYPES, MELANOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made. W. H. HARDIN, April 13, 1860-watwif. Yeoman copy.

HOT AND COLD BATHS To be had, day and night, at **SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP,** Feb. 8, 1860.

PRATHER & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN **HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS AND LADIES FURS,** 429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. Oct. 24, 1860-watwif.

W. H. KEENE.....EDWARD HENSLEY.

W. H. KEENE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, and Cigars, AND

All Kinds of Country Produce, St. Clair and Wapping Sts., Frankfort.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September. Interest charged after maturity.

BOURBON WHISKY.

A large stock of all ages, from new to seven years old.
N. O. Sugar. Plantation Molasses.
Crushed Sugar. Golden Syrup.
Pulverized Sugar. Sugar House Molasses.
Leaf Sugar. Java and Rio Coffee.
Preserving Sugar. Mackerel and Herring.
Soap; Garden and Farm Seeds; Bacon; Candles; Shoulders; Agricultural Implements; Lard Oil; Ham, Sides, Cans, Oil, Flour and Meal; Crackers; Prime Lard; and Domestic Liquors; Sardines; Fine Brandies; Champagne; Cachauba; Hoes; Shovels.
And Groceries: Nails; Moulds; Pot; Sherry; Palat; Oil; Vaseline; White Lead; and Turpentine; Lime; Tobacco; Cigars, &c., &c.
Our stock embraces every article usually kept in the grocery business, which we offer to cash or prompt time customers at such prices as will make it to their advantage to trade with us. sep24 watwif. W. H. KEENE & CO.

Cure Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Inflammation, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relief the Hoarseness, Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh, Clear and give strength to the voice of **PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.**

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough in its first stage, the Hoarseness, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

"That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific), having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Great service in allaying hoarseness." Rev. DANIEL WISE.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." Dr. A. A. HAYS, Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." Dr. F. F. BROWNE, Boston.

"Beneficial in Bronchitis." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." Rev. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

"An excellent remedy for the Cough, when complicated with cold." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing hoarseness and irritation of the Throat, and common with Speakers and Singers." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after speaking, as they prevent hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." Rev. E. BROWNE, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. nov29 watwif.

JOHN W. VOORHIS, Merchant Tailor, SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No F. NO SALE. Frankfort, Oct. 6, 1860-wf.

PAINTS, OIL, AND VARNISH. 100 KEES Linderberger & Co.'s White Lead; 25 boxes Chrome Green; 25 boxes Chrome Yellow; 100 lbs Red Lead; 100 lbs English Lamp Black; 3 cases American Vermilion; 15 gallons Japan Varnish; 15 gallons Demar Varnish; 15 gallons Copal Varnish; 100 lbs Turpentine, with full assortment of Brushes of all kinds, at

April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street. N. B.—Large size garments of all styles. September 19, 1860-watwif.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land of about two hundred acres, on the Kentucky river, 3 miles from Frankfort, and 3/4 of a mile from the Owen Turnpike. Finely timbered, well watered, and a well excellent. Twenty-five acres cleared; the improvements indifferent; for particulars refer to PHILIP SWIGERT, Esq., or ALBERT BACON.

Feb. 27, 1860-wf.

Lex. Obs. & Rep. copy.

10,000 MORE of those Fine Cigars, just received at

Ap 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S.

STATEMENT
Of the condition of the **CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** of Hartford, Conn., to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, July 19, 1860.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is the CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. The Company is located at said Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

CAPITAL.
The amount of its Capital Stock is two hundred thousand dollars. The amount paid up is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in the hands of agents and other persons.....	\$17,419 17
2. Real Estate unencumbered, Minneapolis, Minn.....	5,473 39
3. Bonds owned by the Company.....	None.
Pickaway County, Ohio, Treasury orders, due June 1, 1861.....	5,000 00
Loans to Mutual Members on Policies, with interest.....	277,252 16
Approved endorsed notes, by State Comptroller, bearing interest.....	50,000 00
4. Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage on Real Estate in Conn., Mass., and New York.....	13,700 00
5. Debts otherwise secured (per-secured) on deferred premiums.....	15,000 00
6. Loans on collateral security by Stock Endorsements, &c.....	19,991 14
Loans on collateral security by Endorsements.....	6,477 23
Dues on account from Agents in transit (per estimate).....	25,000 00
Personal property on hand.....	2,500 00
7. Debts for Premiums, with interest at Bank, &c.....	17,702 39
8. All other securities are	
1st. 1,738 shares Bank Stock, as per vouchers accompanying, in the cities of N. Y., Hartford, &c.....	143,974 00
2d. Bills receivable, bearing interest, &c.....	51,211 00
3d. Accrued interest.....	15,000 00
Total Assets of Company.....	\$865,700 37

LIABILITIES.

The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors.....	None.
Losses adjusted and not due.....	\$3,800 00
Losses unadjusted.....	None.
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....	None.
All other claims against the Company.....	None.
Total Liabilities.....	\$3,800 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is \$10,000.

The Company has no rule regulating the amount to be insured in any one city, town, or village.

Losses are paid in full, and correct statements with any State or States, as security for losses therein.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

Hartford County, January 19, 1860.

James C. Walkley, President, and Samuel H. White, Secretary of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., being severally sworn, depose and say, that they are the above designated officers of said Insurance Company; that for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the affairs of said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in stocks and bonds, or in mortgages on real estate, and correct statements of the amount for which the same is mortgaged, or in other approved securities; that the foregoing described loans and investments were made solely and exclusively for the benefit of said Company; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, according to their best knowledge and belief.

JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.

SAMUEL H. WHITE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 19th day of July, 1860.

JEROME D. BROWN, Notary Public.

dec17-watwif

New Store! New Goods!!

MR. JOHN WALTER, Of the Firm of R. Walter & Bro., Baltimore.

HAS opened the store at the corner of Main and St. Clairs, for the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

He has just received his stock for Fall and Winter, and invites all persons wishing to buy anything in his line to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep the best and most fashionable goods in the city, which he guarantees to sell at Eastern retail prices. Remember the Store.

JOHN WALTER, N. E. cor. Main & St. Clairs, Frankfort, Ky.

E. B. QRTZ, Salesman. dec3-watwif

Sale of Ready-made Clothing

FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned will commence, on Saturday, November 3d, at his store-room under the Commonwealth office, to sell his large and splendid assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, the Auction, without reserve. The sale will be continued from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of. He will also sell at private sale, to those wishing to purchase, at cost or auction prices. Auction every Monday, Friday, and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

JOE TAYLOR, Auctioneer. S. WELER, Prop'r. nov2 watwif

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was in use in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 year old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given. nov30 watwif. L. W. MACEY.

KENTUCKY RIVER COAL.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY COAL, and can fill orders promptly, by supplying to me either at my yard or by letter. I also have the best Pittsburg and Pomeroy Coal to sell, at the lowest market price. S. BLACK.

Dec 4, 1860, 1m.

LESIE COMBS. Cincinnati and Kentucky River Packet.

Built expressly for the trade. GEO. STIVERS, Master. Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 p. m. for Frankfort and Munday's Landing, and Woodford and Cogar's Landings on Thursdays at 4 p. m.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort. nov19 wf.

CRANBERRIES

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by [unclear] GRAY & TODD.

For the Commonwealth.

Early Recollections.

BY L. T.

In the year 182—, back of what was then the town of C—, on the Bank Lick road, there was one of those places called a grocery—places where have been generated more vice and crime than in any dozen sinks of other names put together. A half dozen or more men from the country had been down to Cincinnati with a four horse wagon load of produce to sell. Having disposed of it, bought a few articles, and being on their return home, they stopped in at the grocery and took their drinks. About the time they were coming out of the place, an old, excitable Dutchman, by the name of R—, was passing by in company with two young men. He was telling them in an excited way, of the loss of a law suit which had been decided against him, about a yoke of oxen, on that morning at N—. His loud talking attracted the men who were coming out of the grocery, and they commenced hawking at the Dutchman, and throwing stones at him and the young men. This conduct aggravated the old man very much, and in spite of the advice of the two young men, he would stop at Esquire A—'s, who lived on the side of the hill, to lodge a complaint against the countrymen. It happened that Esquire A— was not at home; and by the time the old man came out of the house, the countrymen, with their wagon, were nearly up to the house, when some of them again threw stones at the old man and his companions.

They walked on briskly until they got on to the top of the hill, when the old man remarked that it was too bad to be treated in that way, and he would stop until the countrymen came up and shame them, for such conduct, if he could do nothing more. The young men advised him not to stop, as the countrymen were drunk and might do him some injury; but he would not take their advice. When the wagon came up all were in riding but one man, who had been walking behind the wagon to scotch the wheels when the horses stopped to rest. The wagon passed some little distance ahead of the old man and his companions and the countrymen were walking.

The old man began to shame the countryman for throwing stones at him. The countryman denied it was he. The old man insisted he had seen him throwing. The countryman remarked if the old man said so again, he would knock him down. The old man repeated it, when he was knocked down by a blow, and the countryman took up a stone and with one blow broke the old man's skull just above his right eye. At this, the others with the wagon came running back, gathering stones as they came, and took after the two young men, who fled for their safety. The old man was found by some persons passing, and carried home. His family sent for an Indian doctor then living in C—, who came, and with a spoon handle he used as a spatula to spread his plaster, he commenced scraping away the dirt and blood from the wound and taking out the fragments of bones. The doctor had been perforated, and a small portion of brains was oozing out. The doctor put the end of his spoon handle in to probe the depth of the wound.

On the trial in the Circuit Court for the murder (for the old man never spoke after he was struck, but died the same day), the spoon handle cut a very conspicuous figure, as a witness proved the doctor run it into the wound the length of his finger. This, and one other point in the testimony, saved the accused from being hung.

The young men proved that the man who killed the Dutchman had on jeans pants, loons, was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a white hat, and was the same man who threw the first stone down at the grocery. The evidence for the defense proved that another man, dressed as described, threw the first stone at the grocery.

Here was first, the doubt as to whether the prisoner was the man who gave the blow; and second, the doubt whether the blow or the spoon handle killed the man—and the accused was acquitted.

When I go into the old court house in N—, this trial comes up in memory, as it was my first criminal case, and I had never made an effort at a speech before, to a crowded audience, many of whom were ladies. For a few minutes after I began, I saw neither court, jury, or audience, for all was in perfect darkness before me.

The prisoner's old father and mother sat behind me during the trial, and as I arose to begin the defense, the old lady said, with a tone I have never forgotten: "Save my son from death."

The trial created much interest and feeling in the community, which extended itself to the senior counsel of the prisoner—the people charging them with a great wrong in aiding the prisoner to escape punishment. But as I was a beginner they passed me by.

So much excitement was created that the jurors were much annoyed for a time by the clamors upon their action. Dry bones were hung up in front of some of their dwellings, and their names placed in annoying ways. Maj. P— and W. W. S— were my seniors in the management of the defense. Maj. W— prosecuted; Judge R. O. B. presided.

They are all dead, as well as many of those whose bright eyes and sunny faces graced the occasion with their presence.

How I love to call up in memory the friends of my younger years, whose cheering words and encouraging advice kept me often from giving up in despondency. To their kindness I have felt indebted in a great degree for success in life.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that LEROY D. KING, who did, on the 25th day of September last, kill and murder James Leakey, in the county of Madison, has fled from justice and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said King, and his delivery to the jailer of Madison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Oct., A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Leroy D. King, formerly of North Carolina, is about six feet high, rather thin and well-dressed, about 145 pounds, red complexion, whiskers scattering about his face. He writes a poor hand; will always laugh when talked to; rather dark, sandy-colored hair.

oct29 watwif.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES WILLIAMS, who killed and murdered one Daniel B. Calvert, on the 2d day of March, 1858, in the county of Caldwell, has fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the jailer of Caldwell county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Williams is about five feet in height; weighs about 150 pounds; very straight and well-dressed, very dark-skinned; dark, straight hair, and very keen, piercing black eyes; general expression of countenance bad; rather grim and austere in his manners; talks very little; rather dissipated in his habits, but never drinks to excess; about 26 years of age. He usually goes well-dressed, and presents a genteel appearance in his manners and address. He is now in Texas, and was heard from a Texas only a few weeks ago.

nov16 3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Letter from Hon. Arch. Dixon.

HENDERSON, Dec. 12, 1860.

To His Excellency, Gov. Magoffin:

DEAR SIR:—At the request of a large number of the people of Southern Kentucky, I take this method of urging upon you the importance of calling an extra session of the Legislature, at the earliest day practicable, to take into consideration the threatening political aspect of the country, and to consult together upon the proper position for Kentucky to assume in this important crisis. And in making known this request to you, I take occasion to give my own views upon the present attitude of public affairs.

From present indications it is clear that the slavery agitation is rapidly approaching its culminating point, and the settlement of this distracting question upon some principle that will be fair and just to the people of every section of this confederacy, is alike demanded by the people of all the States of the Union. The right of a State to secede from the Union is claimed by one section, and denied by another; the right of a State to nullify laws made by Congress is claimed by some of the people of the extreme North and the extreme South—and all, or any, of which rights, if carried into practical effect, puts an end to the existing government. For a government that cannot prevent its own dismemberment, or execute its own laws, ceases to have any binding force, or be of any value to those for whose benefit it was created. I suppose it will not be questioned, that if one State has a right to secede from the Union, another has, and that if Massachusetts, and other northern States, have the right to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, South Carolina and other southern States have the right to nullify the Revenue Laws passed by Congress. The right to nullify an act of Congress by State authority is claimed by Massachusetts and other northern States as a Constitutional means of crippling the slave institutions of the southern States. And the right of secession, as well as nullification, is claimed by South Carolina, and other southern States, as a measure of self-defense against northern aggression. All of this, in my judgment, whether done by northern or southern States, is wrong—and in effect, revolution. Admitting, however, these rights to be constitutional, and whether constitutional or not, they are about to be exercised, and to some extent have been already exercised by some of the northern States, the question arises, under this presentation of the case, what is the remedy for existing evils? What can be done to prevent the total destruction of the Government, and yet do justice to every section of the confederacy? Shall the Government march through the territories of an unoffending State to execute the Fugitive Slave Law? No one can doubt the constitutional right to do so, but who, in a time of excitement like this, will advocate the policy? For the two extremes of the country agree as to the constitutional right of the States to nullify such laws of Congress as they do not like, and of course would unite, however opposed in other things, in maintaining against the power of the Government this right. Shall the Government, if some or all of the southern States secede, force them at the point of the bayonet back into the Union? Can it be done, even if the Government desired to do so? The first drop of fraternal blood shed by Government troops, in an attempt to force a State back into the Union, after she has deliberately gone out of it, will be the signal for the arming of all the fierce spirits of the nation, and will cause from every hill top, from the centre to the circumference of this great country, to blaze in unextinguishable wrath the fires of civil war. And when the war is over, will the country be saved? Will the Constitution be saved? Will the Union be preserved? The future of our country is before us, but the gloom that hangs over it like a pall, who shall penetrate it? From the ruins of the noblest Government the world ever saw, will there be left statesmanship and skill sufficient to gather up and reconstruct its shattered and broken timbers? No State complains of the Government—no State has cause of complaint against the Government—they complain of each other; but is that a reason for destroying the Government, which was intended to protect, and does protect them all? When the ship is tossed upon the heaving billows, would it be wise in the crew to scuttle her as a means of safety? Or rather, would not wisdom suggest, if she has any weak points about her, that they should be strengthened? And not that she should be broken in pieces, that each man might seize on some floating timber to bear him over the whelming waves to the haven of safety? Alas, what timbers shall the people of this country seize, when the noblest ship of State that ever carried the fortunes of a great and mighty nation shall sink beneath the stormy waves of faction and revolution? Should we not, each one of us, resolve to stand by the noble vessel, should we not still continue to walk proudly her decks, and with the flag of our country waving over her, shout to each other in the pauses of the storm, and in the language of the immortal hero, "Don't give up the ship!"

Secession and nullification, what are they? and when carried into practical effect, can they accomplish any good, or remedy any evils? None whatever. *Incident in Scyllam and Charybdis*. What then shall be done in this hour of darkness and peril to our country? That the southern States have just cause of complaint against some of the people of the northern States, cannot be denied. The election of a President upon a principle purely sectional, and hostile to the institutions of another section, was a wrong and an insult, but this was done, not by a majority of the people, but by a minority, according to the forms of the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the people of the United States denounce the act as an outrage and regard it as a wrong, and the President so elected must come into office (not into power) an object of pity, and not of fear. For he is utterly powerless without the aid and assistance of those who opposed his election and the principles on which it was accomplished. Other wrongs have been done, but in no case of so pressing them, but by the destruction of the Government? Shall we not at least be prudent, and say rash, in whatever we may do at this critical period? Might not we, who are of the slave States, consult together in a spirit of moderation and with a patriotic and anxious desire to save the country? Might we not at least make an effort to agree as to what had best be done under the trying circumstances. And would it be asking too much of South Carolina, and other States, to pause and give time for reflection, before taking the fatal step that may toll the death knell of the Union? And should not the State of Louisiana, having within her borders the commercial port of the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, more particularly at this time pursue

a wise and conservative course? For much depends on her wisdom and forbearance in a satisfactory and equitable adjustment of our difficulties.

All the slave States have a common interest in protecting the institution of slavery, and ought not every State so interested to be consulted, before any one of them takes a step that may be productive in the end of ruin to the whole of them? And if after this all efforts should fail and the government at last has to be destroyed, had not the States better separate in peace, and by mutual agreement.

I have said that it would be bad—it would be a fatal policy on the part of the Government to attempt to coerce a State back into the Union after she had deliberately gone out of it. The States can only be kept together by mutual forbearance and a determination on the part of each to do justice to the others. For by coercion (to use the language of another) "what do we propose to ourselves? To convince? The sword never convinces; it subjects. Is it our purpose to subject, if we cannot convince, our fellow-citizens of South Carolina? But it is utterly at variance with the spirit of our Government to have, in our midst, subjects kept loyal by force. And if it were not, South Carolina, if she lack judgment, has spirit and too much courage to submit to the degradation. A political creed cannot, any more than a religious one, be thrust upon brave men by force.

In certain cases numbers suffice to confer consideration. When numbers combine for an unlawful object, the offense changes its character. That which, in six men, is robbery, becomes warfare in sixty thousand. The difference in rebellion and revolution lies chiefly in numbers. Had Washington struck for liberty and independence at the head of fifty followers only, and had he and his men been captured, they might, without outraging civilization, have been hanged as rebels. But with Washington at the head of fifty thousand, the British Government felt constrained to regard their colonial prisoners as any other captives taken in war; and to allow them the mercy which, in such cases, the law of nations prescribes.

And thus it is when opposition is made to the authority of the United States. If it be by a handful of men, we may coerce them; it is fitting that we should. But what we can properly do in the case of thirty or three hundred, may assume the aspect of tyranny if we have to deal with three hundred thousand, provided they are united in sentiment and acting with unanimity. And the question is not whether they have sufficient cause for secession, but whether, in point of fact, they are united in the resolution to secede.

But be this as it may, that some of the States will secede, I have no doubt, nor do I doubt that the separation will be final, unless a reconciliation can be effected upon principles of fairness and equality to all the States.

And believing that no force can or ought to be used, to drive them back into the Union, it will follow that in such a state of case (for the Union will be virtually dissolved) each State will be at liberty to act for itself in making a new Constitution, or in entering into any agreement, which self-preservation may demand, with any or all the rest of the States. And as the only cause of difficulty and alienation between the States has grown out of the difference of opinion between the Northern and Southern States, as to the true meaning and construction of the Federal Constitution on the subject of slave property; and believing that the Union of all the States under the Federal Constitution will be, as it has been, productive of countless and inappreciable blessings to all the people of the States, I propose, in case of secession, as a plan for bringing about a better understanding between them, and for restoring or preserving the Constitution and the Union, as the case may be, that a convention be called as speedily as possible of all the slaveholding States. I propose calling a convention of slaveholding States only, because they alone are aggrieved, and because they have been wronged by individual States, and not by the Government, and because when they agree as to what their wrongs are, the power to redress them is not in the Government, but in the States themselves that have committed the wrongs, and because I still have an abiding faith that there is left in the free States patriotism and liberality enough to do justice to their sister States, when fifteen of them in a body ask it at their hands.

I propose in the calling of such a convention that such of the States as may attempt shall adopt such amendments and explanations of the Constitution on the subject of slavery as may be satisfactory to the southern States. Second, that the Constitution so amended and explained, be presented to each of the States for its adoption or rejection of the amendments. That all States ratifying them shall be bound by them. The slave States that are for the Union, upon terms of equality with the free States, will not hesitate to adopt them; and the other slave States, if any there be, must, from the necessity of the case, sooner or later ratify them. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, will, from a common interest with the other States bordering on the great rivers Ohio and Mississippi, at once adopt them, while the great State of New York, ever alive to her own commercial and manufacturing interests, and knowing how much they would be promoted by an alliance with the Middle and Cotton States, would not be long, if not foremost, in giving her adhesion to them. The rest of the States would in a short time follow, of course.

In making the above suggestions, I am advising the course adopted in the formation of the present Constitution; that instrument having been first agreed on in convention of all the thirteen States, and then submitted to each State for its separate ratification. There were at first many objections raised to it, but after some two years or more, all the States became united under it, and all the States will again become united (even if dissolution should unfortunately occur) under one government, on the plan I have here suggested. But in any event, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all the States, whether slave or free, bordering on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and their tributaries, will at once see how necessary and important to them it will be to form such a Union and live in harmony and peace under such a constitution. For such a Union with such guarantees in the Constitution, they will and must, sooner or later, form. But, if none of the States, should secede, still as a means of settling forever the slavery agitation, I am justified that although not conformable to the mode pointed out in the Constitution for its amendment, yet amendments so agreed to, would, in view of the necessity of preserving the Union, be acquiesced in by a majority of the people of every State. It is true that the mode of amendment would be by some extra revolutionary, but then all the rights of revolution, when the necessity for revolution exists. And amendments thus made by the peaceful and free consent of the people, would be as binding as if made after passing through rivers of blood, and over fields of slaughtered citizens. The ex-

planations and amendments to the Constitution which I would suggest, are as follows:

EXPLANATION.—That the right of property is not derived from the Federal Constitution, but exists independent of it; that the Federal Constitution was not made to destroy, but to protect the citizen, in the use and enjoyment of his property; that slaves, as held by the citizens of some of the States, are property, and as such entitled to all the protection, whether in the States where it exists, or in the Territories of the United States, that other property is entitled to under the Constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

1st. That whenever a Territory, preparatory to its admission as a State into the Union, having inhabitants equal to the number required for a representative in Congress, and having made a State Constitution, and submitted it to the vote of the people of such Territory, shall apply for admission, it shall be admitted, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the rest of the States.

2d. That Congress shall have no power to pass any law prohibiting the citizens of the United States from taking their slaves into the Territories of the United States, and from having the full use and enjoyment of their labor in such Territories.

3d. That Congress shall have no power to pass any law interfering with the slave trade between the different States.

4th. That Congress shall not pass any law in the District of Columbia, which will endanger the peace and safety of the slaveholding States, or which will in any way impair their right to slave property either in the States or in the said District.

5th. That Congress shall pass no law repealing or impairing the efficacy of the fugitive Slave Law, but shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to cause persons held in slavery in one State, and escaping into another, to be delivered up to their owners upon proper application.

6th. That no State shall pass any law to prevent the return of slaves to their owners, upon application made for them coming to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

I make these suggestions from no vain-glorious desire to obtrude my opinions on the public in this important crisis in the history of the country—but from a conscientious belief that the amendments proposed ought to be satisfactory to the people of every section of the Union, and from an anxious wish to contribute, as far as I can, to the settlement of a question which threatens the ruin and overthrow of the best government the world ever saw. I make them to prevent wars between the States, and all the horrors that would flow from them. I make them to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the States, which would be swallowed up in the vortex of revolution. I make them that the commerce of all the States may be protected, and the nation saved from hopeless bankruptcy, and the citizens of every State from irretrievable ruin. I make them that we may not, by the ruin of our free institutions, become a by-word and a reproach in the mouths of all civilized nations, and our names handed down to the latest posterity as the assassins of liberty. I make them that the lone star of a single State may not shine upon its weakened and distracted people—not to cheer them, with hope of future greatness and prosperity as a nation, but in mockery of their degradation and ruin, as contrasted with the greatness and glory of the Republic of which they were a constituent member. Trusting that the wise counsel of yourself, and the representatives of this great commonwealth, may do much toward the restoration of the peace and harmony of a distracted country,

I remain, respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
ARCH. DIXON.

[From the Mayville Express, 21st.]

Call of the Legislature.

The Lexington Statesman, as it certainly has a right to do, opposes the call of the Legislature, even in this tremendous crisis of the Union. But its mode of expression does not seem to us very happy, when, with sweeping arrogance it applies to those who favor the call, the offensive epithets of clamorers, speculators, bank debtors, bank intriguers, bank suspensionists, reliefists, sheriffs seeking more time to collect revenue, &c., &c. The style and spirit of such language are not in the very best taste, even though adopted by an editor standing in intimate official relations to the Governor. Among those who favor the call, are earnest and honest patriots and wise statesmen, to whom the epithets and implied motives attributed by the Statesman, are utterly misapplied. The volubleness which pours out such flippant epithets, as discursive as unjust, is hardly in keeping with the gravity and dignity of an organ so near the Governor. That designing and bad men may find unworthy views on the assemblage of the Legislature, may possibly be true; but even if so, the argument founded thereon against the call, is too feeble to be dignified by reply. If the Governor has good reasons for not calling the Legislature, let them be decorously stated, and the public will respect them and him; but imputations upon the motives of those who favor the call, classing all who do with despicable characters, is inconsistent with taste, policy or justice. But we sincerely exempt the Governor from all suspicion of using or countenancing such language—he is a gentleman too well-bred for that. But we must say, while we are prepared to bow respectfully to the force of any sound reasons against a call—should any such be disclosed—that we stand unaffectedly amazed that there can be any hesitation, doubt or delay, at such a perilous time as this, when the Union is virtually disrupted, the Federal Government virtually paralyzed and dissolved, and Kentucky compelled, *volens volens*, to define and establish anew her future political relations—why we are amazed at the delay in calling the Legislature together to consider a crisis so momentous. Of one thing, however, we feel assured—and that is, that Gov. Magoffin will soon feel himself obliged by public interest and public sentiment to convene the Legislature, and that when he yields to the sense of duty, he will perform it gracefully and earnestly, like a gentleman and a patriot, as he is, without imputing derogatory motive to any of his fellow citizens, and least of all, classing some of his truest friends with herds of disreputable characters. It is inconceivable that the sovereign people of Kentucky can remain silent and passive spectators of the tremendous revolutionary scenes enacted around them and involving their future political relations, and let our State drift like a floating log on a swollen tide where it may. They will demand the assemblage of their Legislature and perhaps a Convention too; and that their will cannot be safely ignored.

COWDEN.—General Frost, of Missouri, cowbided a man named Sayres, in St. Louis, on Monday last. Sayres, as a correspondent of the Missouri Republican, had written an article severely commenting on the conduct of the General in his command.

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C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PRYTHIAN, Directors.
R. W. SCOTT,
H. I. TODD,

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane \$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton 6,000
Joseph H. Davies 6,000
John H. Craig 6,000
John C. Herndon 6,000
John T. Pendleton 1,500

\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER.

W. C. SNEED, M. D.

July 1, 1890—ly.

Home Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET,

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

AMT OF ASSETS Jan. 1890, \$34,213.34

AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,119.01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships, in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the office and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1889.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank \$7,000.00

Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$801,000) 460,000.00

Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$234,667) 150,859.85

Bank Stocks (market value) 77,000.00

Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company) 67,804.75

Interest due on 1st January, 1890, (of which \$12,625.93 has since been received) 14,375.93

Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,867.57 has since been received) 24,684.75

Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office 2,087.58

Total \$834,213.34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st Decem-ber, 1889, estimated at \$39,410.01

Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend 1,700.00

Total \$41,119.01

New York, 22d January, 1890.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.

A. P. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.

J. MITCHELL SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Oct. 12, 1889.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY

CHOICE INSURANCE

WITH THE

ETNA

HARTFORD CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800.72,

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$431,520.83

In Michigan 158,043.91

In New York 100,955.09

In Kentucky 204,339.40

In Illinois 449,327.41

In Missouri 384,512.04

In Tennessee 97,549.21

In Iowa & Minn. 101,309.46

In Kansas & Neb. 19,945.77

In Penna. & Va. 31,095.82

In Ark. & La. 23,412.18

In Mississippi and Alabama \$2,412.18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company, possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

"During 'stringent times' the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened."

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1890.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$33,338.11

Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of trans- mission, 62,680.89

Cash loaned on call, 30,000.00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223.59

Real Estate, unimproved, (cash value), 15,000.00

2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 260,352.00

2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225.00

900 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565.00

400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300.00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750.00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 56,500.00

State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent., market value, 36,025.00

30 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140.00

Total assets, \$936,709.59

Total liabilities, 66,930.85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

May 18, '90—ly.

THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, - \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.

2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.

3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALBURY, Secretary.

J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.

July 1, 1890—ly.

CHILDREN'S

TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN'S TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will ALLAY ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a sure and certain remedy.

It is a most valuable preparation in the hands of mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and benefit and health to your infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used.

Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues.

We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years' experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare.

In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world in ALL cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your precious child suffer and die, but get this medicine, and you will find the relief that you need.

between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13, Cedar Street, New York.

Price Only 25 Cents Per Bottle.

June 6, 1890—w&w.

All Diseases Treated Entirely Free of Charge!!!

BY DR. HARDY & CO.

AT THEIR

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE,

No. 31, East Fourth street, corner of Sycamore, where he gives his entire attention to the practice of Physic and Surgery; had thirty years experience in hospitals and private practice, and has devoted twenty years to curing certain

PRIVATE DISEASES,

he will guarantee a cure in their most complicated and severe stages. Recent cases are cured in

A FEW DAYS.

Young Men injured in and by a secret infatuation, should at once apply. He has cured many thousands such persons, and will restore you to health, happiness, friends and society.

Women having derangements peculiar to their sex, are invited to call for relief.

Be particular as to the name and number.

Persons living at a distance can receive medicines, by writing a history of their case and sending two stamps.

Address, DR. HARDY & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 27, 1890—d&w.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endow-ment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Violent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the care of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicines furnished free of charge.

Persons suffering from Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EDRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.

June 28, 1890—ly.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.

ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1890—ly.

FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished, polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquisitions as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1890, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks. Tuition in primary department, \$30.00

Higher English and Latin Letters, 40.00

French, extra, 20.00

Painting in oil, 20.00

Pastel and Monochromatic, each, 15.00